The Petersburg Charter Vetoed. Governor KEMPER has vetoed the new charter of the town of Petersburg. We publish his veto message this morning in the report of the legislative proceedings.

Governor Keuper passes over the question of constitutionality, and makes very emphatic his objections to the charter that it invades the republican principle that just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, and that the people are the source of government, and by no sectional feeling and by no private inthat governmental sovereignty reposes in them. The charter, he contends, supersedes the powers of the officers they elect to commissioners "deriving their authority solely from the bill itself," and gives to those commissioners the appointment of other officers formerly elected by the people. In short, that those commissioners "are the administration of the city government"; which he contends would be altogether superseding the people and their authority, in violation of the republican principles which he considers sacred.

To this ground of objection he devotes a objects to the charter on the ground of expediency, alleging that the condition of the readmission of Virginia into the Union was political equality before the law of all men, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition"; and assuming that the "proposed measure, if enacted, could not fail to subject us to disastrous misconstruction at home and abroad." The message discourses with much earnestness and energy upon this point of expediency and the duty of Virginia in her new social condition.

The Governor also believes that the charter, if it had been allowed to go into operation, would have produced a most deplorable state of affairs in the town of Petersburg

In concluding, the Governor expresses a firm determination to maintain his principles, whatever may be the result to himself. He expects more opposition from his own friends than they will be likely to give him. The people of Virginia never did and never will desert a faithful public servant who performs what they can plainly perceive he holds to be his duty. We are confident that the Conservatives generally will decline to censure the Governor for his adherence to what he believes to be the true principles of republican government.

The persistent silence of the Dispatch on the subject of this charter has, we know, suggested inquiry. That silence was caused by an extreme disinclination to oppose our friends in Petersburg, who are laboring more to wean away at once her trade and her under great trials and troubles, and who affections-blamelessly on its part, shortthought they had found their way out of sightedly on ours. them. So we preferred silence to raising the voice of opposition to what they had evibetter bear our sufferings than do what might prove to be dangerous "instructions," that might return to plague us. We felt embarrassed by the question, and preferred to leave its solution to the Legislature and

That many southern communities are suffering evils from the new element introduced into the constituent body of the State Governments, which will ultimately require a remedy outside of constitutions, we have not a doubt. But situated as we are at present, we are helpless. We are under obligations imposed rather than assumed, and there is no question about the advantage of observing them, over disregarding them in however partial a manner. We know that the Federal Government

reformed the local government of the District of Columbia in order to check the ruinous tendency of the misrule of the negroes. But the power of Congress in the premises was unquestionable and unquestioned. We know that the whites of South Carolina, who possess the property of the State, are so oppressed that they have begged Congress to give them relief by establishing military government over their ill-fated State. And our friends of Petersburg merit the general sympathy of their race in their distressed condition. But events have been untoward. It is not in the power of the suffering to relieve themselves. And it is better that they continue to confine themselves to their constitutional remedies and continue to respect their obligations under the new order of things than that they should establish examples of irregularity and want of fealty which may be used to their disadvantage.

Congress had power to relieve the District and the Capital of the nation from the abominable rule of barbarism. We have the same manner, even where the necessity

That revolution which will bring redress obligations and respect the organic law, which, however imperfect, is, after all, the only safe reliance for the preservation of order, and for hope in the future.

Civil-Rights Bill.

BUTLER-who might be a fit depository for all that was bitter and malicious in the heart and inclinations of the late Senator SUMNER-announced before the body of the deceased was cold that Congress must carry out the work begun by the Massachusetts senator-must pass his civil-rights bill. We regret to add that the deceased is reported to have said a little while before he died to Mr. E. R. Hoan that his friends must take care of his civil-rights bill. We should have been better pleased to know that at that critical hour his mind was employed upon more peaceful and conciliatory themes than the civil-rights bill, the passage of which would be a new firebrand thrown into the bosom of the Union. The dying man should have invoked peace rather than strife.

The Louisiana Case. There appeared in the telegraphic department of this paper yesterday an article, copied from the Washington Republican, upon the subject of the Louisiana question. It is bitterly partisan and intemperate, and can hardly have been inspired from a more dignified or responsible source than Judge DURELL. It was quite out of place, dropped from the wires in this city while on its way Dunne, essayist, delivered a lecture at the maintains that the common government of the

We reproduce the following editorial | go-pel of mediocrity, and every year from yesterday's issue because the interesting communication to which it refers accidentally did not appear along with it in yesterday's paper. That communication will now be found following the republished article .- Editors.] Virginia and Richmond.

We publish to-day an article relating to she effort of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to supersede the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad; and, furthermore, to the importance to Virginia of fostering the commerce of Richmond. This communication is from one of the wisest and most patriotic men in the State. He does not live in Richmond, and is controlled terest. He is a true patriot-one of those men who will make any sacrifice for their the authority of the people by transferring native State. To her he is devoted heart and

He sees the great danger of further grants to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the Valley of Virginia; and he sees, further, that Richmond is the hope of the State. She can, in his estimation, put a check to the inroads upon her from without only by building up the city which more than all others has power to control and increase her commerce, and save her from being what he fears she may be: a "province" and a "tributary" to trading communities outside of her border. considerable part of his message. He next He appreciates the vast benefit derived by the rural population of a State from a great city in ber midst: the near market-the demand for great varieties of the products of her " solemn and sworn recognition of the farming-the prompt conversion of the products of labor into cash-the increase of the resources of taxation, and all the brilliant benefits that such a city would confer upon State and people. If Richmond had a population of 400,000 the public debt would not be regarded as a great burthen. The streams of wealth flowing from it would irrigate the whole Commonwealth.

But, neglecting Richmond,-making it a way-station, and no other place being able to rise from the thraldom of great cities that taboo them-the State must be retarded, and continue weak, and finally will be unable to avoid the partition of all her resources amongst outsiders, while she remains a poor tributary. We invite attention to this impressive

[For the Dispatch.] The Danger to Virginia.

Messrs. Editors: The fate of Richmond as leading city, of Virginia as a leading State, hangs in the balance. Can its sons, can her sons, do nothing to save them? It was once within their reach even to save to their strength and rightful consequence the vast power that has gone from them forever with West Virginia. The idea of a State is of a body essentially homogeneous in interes and of easy intercommunication, and the latter may secure the former. Sufficiently convenient access of West Virginia to East was practicable, and ought, at any expense to have been furnished. It was left to Balti-

Baltimore, still without blame, now seek to suck in the trade of Southwestern Virginia, having already swallowed wholly that dently become greatly attached to. We of Northwestern. If she secure it (for are thought the charter asked for could not be we not told that where our treasures are well granted according to the Constitution | there are our hearts?) -and when the tie be snapped which yet binds, though imperfectly, which our Government is founded, and we the Southwest with East Virginia—shall we thought that Petersburg, and all of us, would of our southwestern borders, no longer a longer myth? But denying and defeating her overtures and aims, still Virginia trade, and her just tributary trade-area, are not secured to power from the people to a board of commisher chief city, or any city of hers, or to the State.

The present system conveys to New York, and Baltimore, and Philadelphia, a large share of produce that with better arrange ments, would go, should go, to increase the power, wealth, and population of both; not of them only, but, through and by means of their then great market and abounding treasury, would secure increased profits to every form of Virginia industry, decreased taxes, and increased population of all her towns and all her territory.

What then? you will ask. Not you; for you, long years since, have scented the danger, and often urged the remedy. The transportation system of Virginia must have Richmond for its objective point, or there can be no "Rome" within her limits. Her metropolis must not be a side-station, reached by a branch-road. Nay, it is not now even that. It must be the terminus and controlling head-the centre and main-spring of the system; not for her good locally at the expense of any, but her good for the main good of all. She must be the root of the stem to branch out beneficially in all directions. The stem should be straight to be strong, and wide enough to bear the mighty afflux of foliage and fruitage which her roots of commerce and manufactures would enable and entitle her to uphold, dispensing (and receiving at ence) power, population, and opulence to all parts of the State.

It is no local question, no mere Richmond question. Locally, Richmond must be a considerable town, and her citizens enjoy a fair share of prosperity. If the State don't see, and can't see, that her power and opulence and influence, to which unrivalled natural advantages justly entitle her, are to be se cured only by building up a great city; that Richmond should be that city, and the means indicated those only by which they can be secured; if the conviction and the movement do not come or be effectively seconded from without, Richmond herself is, of course, impotent to effect the object, while not the power in Virginia to give relief in she would, I think, suffer less from the fail-

are of it than any portion of the Commonwealth. At present the movement of traffic and produce to and from her principal trade-diswill all the sooner come if we adhere to our trict, whether by regular or express carriage, is costlier in time, money, and trouble than for equal and greater distances on the line of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. Well, it is said, this naturally results from transit from one road to another. Certainly, and legitimately, in the interest of the road. But the loss and injury to the State is, all the same, most prejudicial, perhaps fatal, to her highest interests, and should in some way be obviated. If oneness of line is necessary, and would suffice, then consolidate the Atlantic with the Danville, or even the Petersburg, or, if practicable, and soon as practicable, best of all, with a straight shoot between Richmond and Lynchburg; but see to it that in some way the play of trade between her trade-centre and trade-area be the easiest and cheapest possible.

Will not Montague and Thomas lead in this sole means of making Virginia whatshe should be? Will Stuart limit his views to Staunton, or Coghill his to Lynchburg, teeding a barren hope and starving a critical op-

portunity for the State? I repeat it as my humble but clear conviction that unless some means be taken, and quickly, by which Richmond may be reached in the shortest, quickest, easiest, and cheapest practicable manner, then Virginia sinks permanently into a province and a tributary, besides being, perhaps, again cut in two, instead of being that leading power which she bas been beretofore, and for which nature and nature's God plainly designed her-a destiny brought at last into the utmost jeopby past blundering, and which only pold, wise, and independent counsels can successfully reassert for her. I am, yours respectfully,

ON UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE .- Mr. JAMES

rience shows that its tendency is to elevate people against all opposers. not the best, but the presuming and clamoring. Look at the expe ndicures of a free goveroment—a mass of shiftless citizens, who do not feel the direct burdens of taxation, take a strange glory in wresting from the rich what appears to them ill-gotten gains. Public opinion may be expressed with equal force by other means than the ballot-box. The principle of universal suffrage is the fact of majority rule; and as it always has and probably always will be the fact that the ignorant and unlettered will outnumber the opposite class, the result virtually is that these latter are excluded from representation. A notable example of this is found in the present negro rule in the South, when the manumitted slave, whose ignorance is dense beyond description, riots in the possession of unwonted power. Is the vox populi then the vox Dei? I say no. The action of the Commune, and the sacred blood shed by them, has damned it forever, and shall we voluntarily bind ourselves still further, and still jority yoke?"

A HAPPY CELEBRATION .- The whites of South Carolina implore the Federal Government to place them under military rule to save them from the tyranny and robbery of barbarians and thieves, and Philadelphia invites South Carolina to join her in the centennial of liberty and independence!

General Assembly of Virginia.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

SENATE. The Lieutenant-Governor in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Minnigerode. The Senate concurred in the action of the House relative to the appointment of a committee to consider certain special matters relating to the bonds, &c., exchanged under

the funding bill. LAID BEFORE THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the number of lunatics confined in the several lunatic asylums whose estates are sufficient to meet the expenses of their care and maintenance, The Auditor says that having no information upon the subject himself he addressed inquiries to the superintendents of the Asylums and received the following information :- Western Lunatic Asylum: "No patient in this institution supported at the public expense who is not entitled to such support under existing laws." Eastern Lunatic Asylum: "There are eight patients who have estates sufficient to meet the expenses of their care and maintenance, and one patient whose expenses are about onehalf paid."

The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. THE PETERSBURG CHARTER VETOED.

The President laid before the Senate ommunication from the Governor, as fol-COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, 12th March, 1874. To the Honorable the Senate:

With reluctance I am constrained by m convictions of constitutional duty to dissent for the first time from the action of the General Assembly. I disapprove the bill entitled "An act to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg," and now return it with my objections to the house in which it ori-

The provisions of the bill are, in my opinion, such as would subvert the principles of popular government in their applicait in the hands of appointees to be created by legislative act. It proposes to transfer such the bill itself. While the bill spares the existence of the usual city offices, it strips many of them of most important and essential cance. The Board is proposed to be made one of the permanent institutions of the city. Besides exercising many other powers, it is to appoint and govern all officers, police men, and patrolmen of the police depart ment, and the chief engineer and assistants of the fire department; to dispense other and extensive official patronage: to disburse public moneys through its own orders drawn directly upon the city treasury, and substan tially to dominate the administration of the city government. Most of the city officers would necessarily be the dependents as wel as subordinates of the Board of Commis sioners, for even their salaries are to be fixed or, in other words, increased or cut down a the bidding or caprice of the Board. Such a measure seems to me a conspicuous instance of government being instituted for

people without and against their consent. Waiving discussion of the questions, whe ther or not the bill infringes the particular clauses of the Constitution which provide for the government of cities and towns; and whether or not the framers of that instrument, hostile as they were to the now pre vailing political sentiment of the State, in govern all cities and towns in disregard of the popular will; yet, looking beyond such inquiries to the fundamental principles underlying all free government, I am met by objections to the bill which impress me as insuperable.

The great corner-stone on which republican liberty rests is the principle that all government derives its just powers from the ruth, conceived and promulgated by the illustrious minds Virgicia gave to the country in its infancy, is deeper and more sacred than constitutions controls their construction, and checks and confines legislative power. It constitutes a great traditionary article of liberty, which will be held sacred as long as a vestige of free government shall remain. It cannot be maintained that the Legislature may exercise at its discretion any and all Federal Government and not expressly prohibited by the terms of our own Constitution. Neither the Legislature nor the Govalone and inseparably with the people, and legislators have no arbitrary power. "They are the trustees and not the owners of the estate. The ree-simple is in the people They (the trustees) cannot alienate-they cannot waste." While the Legislature may be said to be supreme within its allotted sphere, yet its supremacy is limited and ruled by the fundamental and indefeasible principles of right and justice commonly called the bill of rights, which control not only legislatures and governments, but constitutions. Among the foremost of these the just right of self-government permeates the whole people, extends to every member of the body politic, and must guide for the whole Commonwealth. To infract the least of the articles of right is to destroy the sanctity of the whole. We cannot invade the liberties of a single city or a single citizen without breaking down the muniments which secure the rights of all. In the present unsettled state of our political relations we cannot but hold to this fundamental right as the sheet anchor of our safety. The complete political and material restoration of our State depends upon her undaunted adherence to the principles and traditions of Jeffersonian republicanism which she has

ever maintained. Unmoved by her misfor-

tunes, and standing amid the wreck of her

former prosperity, Virginia to-day relisserts

de the formation of the first resolutions of the contract of the first test of the first test of the first of the formation of the formation of the first of the

In my judgment the bill is deeply object tionable on grounds of expediency as well as principle. It is especially unfortunate that such legislation should at this critical juncture be applied to a city in which colored men compose a majority of its suffragans. In view of the fundamental conditions on which Virginia stands as a member of the Federal Union, in view of our own solemn and sworn recognition of the political equality before the law of all men irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, the proposed measure, if enacted, could not fail to subject us to disastrous misconstruction at home and abroad. It would root out the growing good-will and confidence now daily developing between the races, and plant Instead the seeds of fresh irritation and strife; it would renew and intensify the race agitations of the past which are being happily settled; it would present Virginia to the world as being torn by intestine feuds of an apparently intergrind our necks under the oppressive ma- minable character; it would discourage and postpone, if not repel, the approach of the immigration and capital to which our most ardent hopes are directed; and, more to be

deplored than all, it would sound a provo-

cation to Federal interference in our domestic

If it is argued, as is reported, that a ma-

jority of the voters of Petersburg is com-

posed of men who are ignorant and unfit to

rule, and that it is a duty to withdraw the

affairs.

government of that city from its ignorance and vice and entrust it to its virtue and intelligence, let it be remembered such a proposition assumes that the Legislature has an arbitrary discretion, by which it may separate the people into classes according to its own standards of merit, determine what classes are worthy or unworthy of selfgovernment, and practically disfranchise whomsoever it will. Such an exercise of despotic discretion and power would not only be abhorrent to the vital principles of free government, but would establish a precedent fraught with infinite dangers. If in the political mutations of the future those who consider themselves virtually proscribed by such a measure should come into the control of the government they might, in the exercise of the same arbitrary discretion, determine virtue and intelligence to reside only within their own party, or race, or color and following and extending the example now sought to be established, might commit to their own partisans the governmen of not one, but many or all of the cities and towns, and even counties, of the Commonwealth. Such precedents ascribe unlimited power to the Legislature, and assume that it may subvert the principles of liberty at will. They are "bloody instructions, which, being taught, return to plague the inventor." There can be no security for liberty but in an immovable adherence to fundamental principles. Applying the words of one of the ablest political writers, of any age, "let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer an invasion of your political Constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass by without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another; what yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine." In all legislation it is necessary to be mindful of the fact that the two races are now so unalterably incorporated together in the body politic that no discrimination can be made directly or remotely against either without imperilling the rights and the peace of both, or without infringing organic law. In my recent inaugural message the following words were addressed to the General Assembly · One patriotic aim controlling our counsel and in impelling us to avoid the example of extremists of whatever section or class must always be to establish and perpetuate reistions of cordial cooperation and good-will between the races; and this is to be accomplished not merely by distributing equal burthens and benefits to each, but by protion to the municipality of Petersburg. Its moting such connections of kindness, conenforcement would withdraw from the sut- fidence, and interest between them as will, dependence of either, enlist each in increasing the prosperity of the other, and both in advancing a common weal. * * * We are afforded a golden opportanity for settling forsioners deriving their authority solely from ever the internal jealousies and dissensions which have hindered our material progress, and for completing the pacification of all the elements of the body politic. It devolves upon functions, and dwarfs them into insignifi- the white race now to consummate such settlement and pacification. In view of and intelligence, as well as in numbers, their dominance in every department of the public service, their ownership of the great mass of taxable property, it would bring lasting opprobrium upon them if, while local selfgovernment continues unimpaired, they should permit the existence of any pretext upon which adventurers might, by fomenting discord between the races, distract the peace and retard the progress of the State, or upon which any Federal legislation or intervention

whatever might be invoked to the inevitable disturbance of internal tranquillity. " Non-residents, whatever their claims to eminence, ability, or philanthropy, can never understand the character and circumstances or wisely administer to the wants of our colored population. Ourselves, and no others, are qualified to perform the task assigned us by Providence. If not restrained and thwarted by superior powers, we will perform it resolutely and effectually by promoting the best interests of both races. We intend to perform it by scrupulously guarding the newlyacquired rights of the colored man; by aftording him liberal facilities for education and inciting him to use them; by developing bis best qualities and capacities and interesting him in the preservation of order and the enforcement of justice; by shielding him against devices of the vicious and thriftless; by habitually according him the kindness, forbearance, and sympathy which his comparative dependence and weakness invite; and by cultivating such relations of active cooperation and mutual races as will combine both in recovering the general prosperity and make each an indispensable instrumentality for that end."

These sentiments are irreconcilable with the provisions and tendencies of the "bill to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg." Ample assurances exist that they have received the sanction of the people of all classes and their representatives. They

are my deliberate sentiments, and will not be repudiated by my future action. It is not doubted that the people of Petersburg are suffering from mi-government, or that incompetent men are to be found among their city officials; but it is believed that other and appropriate correctives can be devised for the existing evils. It is respectfully suggested that amendments of the charter of that city may be framed which would effectually confine its taxation, expenditures, and debt within proper limits; and the question is submitted as worthy of consideration whether or not a general law may not be applied to all cities and towns which would prescribe such rules and tests as to insure integrity and efficiency on the part of all their officials and agents. It is nevertheless submitted that the rejection of the pending bill is necessary to the best interests of Petersburg; for the enforcement of such a measure would entail endless local animosities and troubles, which would rend the vitals of that city.

It is inferred that many of the most important features of the bill were but hastily considered by the General Assembly, and jection by the controlling numbers of alligarties. But if my mind is decieved in this regard; if my objections are to be condemned and reproached; if political friends are to become foes, and as such begirt my official life in the future; and if the pathway of duty shall be lighted with the blaze of my burning effigies, nevertbeless I shall tread it with unfaltering step to the end, JAMES L. KEMPER.

The question being stated-" Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the her inalienable right of self-government, and Governor?"-

Mr. HUNDLEY moved to lay the bill and be La Salle Institute, New York, on Tuested powers, cannot constitutionally interfere with the regulation of the internal, domestic, and municipal affairs of her people. It is submitted to the evils which universal suffrage may not bring about, and these evils, too, are pecutered on the subject of the centennial.

De La Salle Institute, New York, on Tuested Dunne, essayist, delivered a lecture at the Union, being limited to the exercise of delegated powers, cannot constitutionally interfere with the regulation of the internal, domestic, and municipal affairs of her people. It is submitted that if this bill become law Virginia would stand before the world in the attitude of denying to one of her most important municipalities the great body of that right of local self-government which she universal to find a geressive. Universal suffrage is the fall of the centennial.

African Methodist Episcopal church, Staundecompanying decompanying decompa

chingly asserts and claims for her whole Mr. Bundley took place. Mesers. MOFFETT, TAYLOR, and Mess supported the motion and Messrs. Coonsan, Connant, and Pani opposed it. The vote resulted as follows:

AYES.—Mesars, Clark, Critcher, Duffield, Fast ham, Holladay, Hundley, Lawson, Meem, Moffett Patterson, Smith of Nelson, Taylor, Terry, and Noks.—Messrs. Allan. Cochran. Connally, Dau

son, Eubank, Evans, Finney, Graham, Greever, Grimsley, Herndon, Lackland, Lathrop, Maddox, Massey, Newberry, Nowlin, Penn, Pridemore, Quesenberry, Ragland, Rus, Smith of Russell, Thomas, and Ward—25. So the motion of Mr. HUNDLEY was lost.

Mr. Nowlin moved that the vote on the bill be taken at 3 o'clock to-day. Mr. Hundley moved to amend the motion so as to make the bill the order of the day

for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Nearly all the Conservative senators agreed

upon this as a compromise measure, it being understood that Mr. HUNDLEY wished to speak in favor of overriding the Governor's veto, and the vote resulted in the adoption of Mr. Hundley's motion by the following

AYES.—Messrs. Allan, Clark, Cochran, Connally, Critcher, Dawson, Duffield, Eastham, Eubank, Finney, Herndon, Holladav, Hundley, Lackland, Lawson, Maddox, Massey, Meem. Moffett, Nowlin, Patterson, Pridemore, Quesenberry, Rue, Smith of Nelson, Smith of Russell, Taylor, Terry, and Wynne—29. NOES .- Messrs. Evans. Graham, Greever, Grims ley, Lathrop, Newberry, Penn, Ragland, and Thomas-9.

So the bill and veto were laid on the table and made the order of the day for to-morrow [Friday] at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Connally moved that the Governor's message be printed. Mr. Thomas moved to amend Mr. Con NALLY'S motion so as to provide for the

printing of 1,000 copies in addition to the usual number. Mr. Connally accepted the amendment, and the motion so modified was adopted.

Mr. HERNDON, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, presented "A bill providing for submission to the people fat the November election of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Virginia in relation to county organizations." Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Fi-

stamps upon contracts. [Subsequently made the order of the day for Monday.] Mr. WYNNE, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported without amendment House joint resolution directing a distributtaches of Kellogg and his so-called govern tion of the Code of 1873.

nance, presented a bill imposing a tax on

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. QUESENBERRY: Bill to amend and cenact the Code in relation to declaring Chickahominy river a public highway. By Mr. DUFFIELD: Bill to incorporate the Odd-Fellows' Relief Association, of Vir-

By Mr. Evans: Bill to prevent boys under twelve years of age from carrying firearms in cities and towns of the Commonwealth. By Mr. PENN : Bill to provide for the registration of bonds issued by local authorities in aid of internal improvement. By same: Bill to amend and reenact sec-

tion 3 of an act to fix the terms of the circuit courts. By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolution proposing to commence suit against West Virginia for

her proportion of the public debt. By Mr. THOMAS: Memorial of the Central Farmers' Club of Fairfax county in relation to a bill for the protection of sheep. By Mr. WARD: Bill amending the charter

DELINQUENT LANDS. Senate bill in relation to forfeited and deinquent lands was made the order of the day for Monday next at 1 o'clock.

of the town of Winchester.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE. Senate bill to provide for more specific reports of the transportation of produce on the railroads and canals of this State was ordered to be engrossed.

TAXATION ON TOBACCO.

Mr. RAGLAND introduced preamble and equesting our representatives to oppose any increase of tax on tobacco, and, if possible, oil, and other essential ingredients in the manufacture of the article. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations. IMMIGRATION.

Senate bill to encourage immigration and actual laud-settlers was amended and ordered to engrossment-ayes, 17; noes, 11. MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill proposing to amend the law in relation to mechanic's iens. Referred to Committee for Courts of

Senate bill for the relief of Ira M. Hurt and Ira Hurt, sureties for R. A. Hurt, a lunatic-aves, 22; noes, 0. House bill in relation to proceedings on

caveat. Senate bill setting apart \$250,000 annually for the purchase of State "consol" coupon bonds for sinking fund.

Adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. House met at 11 A. M .- Speaker HANGER n the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Edwards.

INTRODUCED AND REFERBED.

Mr. B. W. Lacy offered a bill authorizing the Board of Eupervisors of the counties of Prince George, Surry, Charles City, and New Kent to increase the pay of judges of the county courts of said counties; also, a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of each county in the State to increase the salary of its county judge.

Mr. Morrison : A bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish in the streams of the State. Mr. HARRISON: A protest of citizens of

the county of Loudoun against any change in the fence law. Mr. Morrison: A bill to incorporate the Lexington Gas Company. Also, a bill to fix the compensation of the treasurer of Rock-

Mr. B. W. Lacy: A joint resolution as to the settlement of the debt due by West Mr. LOVENSTEIN: A bill to incorporate

the Mercantile Club of the city of Rich-Mr. GRIPPITH: A resolution extending to the citizens of Westmoreland county the

he Potomac river as are now given to the county of Northumberland. Mr. BROOKS: A memorial of the bar of Dinwiddie county and others in relation to the compensation of sheriffs.

same privilege to fish from the waters of

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

House bill to prescribe the times for holding the terms of the circuit courts of the Commonwealth, and to repeal certain sections of the Code, &c., with recommendation that the House agree to the Senate amendments.

Senate joint resolution declaring the substitution of the word "supervisors" for the word "justices," in the seventh section of chapter 50 of the Code of 1873, and other verbal changes by the compiler of the Code, to be the true intent and meaning of the law, House bill to amend the Code in relation

to notaries public, with a substitute. House joint resolution appointing a joint committee to visit certain property in connection with the location of a lunatic asylum came up. On motion of Mr. LOVENSTEIN, the House insisted upon its disagreement to the substi-

tute of the Senate, and asked for a committee of conference. Senate bill to incorporate the Virginia and Maryland Steam Ferry Company. Senate bill to incorporate the West Point

and Hanover Junction Raitroad Company, with amendments. House bill to smend the law in relation to

House bill toamend the law as to removal of causes pending in one court to another, with a recommendation that it do not pass. House bill authorizing the trustees of the

ber Charles H. Wittenes, Ser Mar- Prontyeath,

Led Sirver, Elektround, VS.

just discrimination in the rates charged for transportation on raitronds in this State, to punish the same, &c., with an amendment in he nature of a substitute.

The Committee on Finance reported that Kelly & Larguey have no just claim against the State on account of work done under road contract. Agreed to.

The morning hour having arrived, busiess on the calendar was taken up. House joint resolution in relation to a furher adjustment of the debt of the Commonthird reading.

wealth was taken up out of its order. mended, and passed to its engrossment and

House bill to amend the law in relation to public free schools was taken up out of its public free schools was taken up out offered order. Several amendments were offered and rejected. [The object of the bill is to and added: "We can but emulate his great example in devotion to the constitution." tendents.]

House adjourned, at 3 P. M.

Interesting Correspondence on Loui siana Affairs-Letter from General Beauregard.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The following nteresting letter on Louisiana affairs has been addressed by General Beauregard to General John B. Gordon, United States Sen tor from Georgia:

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON

RAILROAD COMPANY,

NEW ORLEANS, February 4, 1874. My Dear General,-It is with reluctance that I ever meddle with political questions, but there are times when it becomes neces sary to abandon one's retirement to aid in rescuing a whole community from the ruin and desolation which threaten it under the rule of the bad people who, through bribery, corruption, and false swearing, have usurped offices which enable them to control its des tiny. But what is still more painful to be hold is that some "to the manner born" are ready to palliate the enormities committed by those depredators of a broken-down and helpless community. To illustrate this I enclose you a published letter of ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of the 1st instant, to Hon. Mr. Bayard, of the United States Senate calculated to do us much injury by pre venting the only measure calculated to give us some relief. I am positive that he speaks only sentiments that are common to the atment.

General Hebert has disqualified himself from speaking for the suffering white people of this State by accepting an office from and lending his influence to those who have usurped its government to despoil them.

You doubtless recollect the visit of the committee of citizens of this city to Washngton last year. The committee advised that the case of Louisiana should be repre sented to Congress at this session, and a committee of seventy was appointed to collect the testimony and to make the presentation, which work has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this community.

A convention of delegates from the vari ous parishes in the State met here in the early part of the winter and renewed their expression of disapprobation of the Kellogg government, and resolved to communicate that disapprobation to Congress. The Governor and Legislature who were

expelled from office by the revolutionary tribunal which issued the midnight order for seizing the capitol and to impannel an illegal Legislature have met and submitted their case to Congress. Last winter a creature named Lowell was the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Kellogg Legislature and United States postmaster. He was dismissed from the latter office on charges of embezzlement and lurceny. Not- of life to defray the expenses of the Governwithstanding this he is still Speaker of the House of Representatives. Why so? Because every man of the Kellogg government knows that largery and embezzlement have no advantage to the farmers, mechanics, and been the principle of that government, look- laboring men-the producers." ed upon, however, as laudable efforts to imove their personal condition. In the face of these facts the statement of General Hebert that the people desire to repose in the to get remitted the duty on licorice, sweet arms of Governor Kellogg would seem to re-

quire some substantiation. But is this all that has been done? A committee of Congress has examined the condition of the United States Court here as administered by the judge who issued the midnight order; careful efforts have been made here and in Washington to preoccupy the public mind in reference to the result of that investigation by false statements. The evidence, on the contrary, shows an amount af extortion, rapacity, and abuse which be longs to the judicial administration of no civilized country, and until now has never

been known in the United States. If the Congress, with a view to cover up official maladministration, shall bury the testimony and fail to perform its duty to afford redress to an oppressed and tyrannized community, we shall be able to determine the day of the death of the republic. That day shall be when some bold men shall gather force enough to thrust Congress

from the capitol. Although an advocate of State rights, cannot admit the plea of "non-interference" made by many Democrats in Congress. If two branches of the Government (the executive and judiciary) illegally interfered in our late State elections to bring about the lamentable condition of affairs which is bringing ruin and desolation to the door of every one in Louisiana, is it not the imperative duty of the remaining branch of the Governmentthe legislative-to correct the injustice and harm that have been done us? If a new election cannot be ordered the whole matter might be referred back to the people in cou-

vention assembled. It is by the Constitution the duty of Congress to guarantee to each State a "republican form of government." I can assure you hat we have here no government at all; that is, if we understand by that word the public authority which should protect life and property. The lives of our citizens are not protected in proportion to the heavy expenses paid for our police force, which has been used latterly more like " janissaries" to arrest and overawe our people than to afford them protection. As to our property, when taxes have reached about five and a haif per cent. per annum on an over estition. Hence we actually have no government in Louisiana, republican or otherwise, and it becomes the duty of Congress to relieve us from the rule of the corrupt and lawless vampires who are sucking the very

life-blood of our people. With regard to the acquiescence of the General Hebert) until the fall elections for a new Legislature, it would be merely perpetuating the Kellogg usurpation, for it would not remove him and his numerous office-holders even if the Legislature so elected were anti-Republican; but no one here is insane enough to imagine that an election conducted under the auspices of the present State administration could possibly be a fair expression of the will of the people of the State.

May I request you, Mr. Stephens, and other friends of the South, to use your influence in giving us some relief from the many wrongs we have suffered since the advent in 1868 of these merciless adventurers, who are the cause of all our troubles. I remain yours, most truly,

G. T. BRAUBEGARD. To this letter General Gordon replied, asuring the General and the good people of Louisiana of his deep sympathy for them and his determination to do what he could to secure for them relief. He is of the opinion that the McEnery government is legally elected. Yet he would not decline to vote for a new election, if nothing better can be secured, believing it could set no general precedent for inture interference by Con-

gress with State elections-that it would be

merely an undoing of a wreng perpetrated by the General Government, &c. It is said that Governor Kemper proposes tical suggestions upon the subject of consti-tutional amendments.—Major Hunter's letter

Two dogs made an ouslaught on a flock of sheep near town, last Saturdy, and succeeded in killing nine betore they themselves died,—Roanoke, Valley,

WEDDING AND VISITING-CARD, beautiful, at the Dispatch Printless.

He said to Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Take care of my civil lights bill." He did not at this time complain of pain, but re-peated; "I am so tired." "I want rest" Fifteen minutes before he died, Judge Hoar, who was holding his hand, said, "I wish we could do something for you." Mr. Sumper replied, "You never will"; and then said, Judge, tell Emerson how much I love and revere him." The Senator turned over, and the last audible words were, "Oh, how

Mr. Sumner died at 2:45 P. M. The only relative of Senator Sumner is a sister, the wife of a physician in San Fran-

In a letter to Major Poore General Butler example in devotion to the equality of right educe the pay of county solders and in the whole human family, and take up the great cause of human rights where he left

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civil-Rights Council, George T. Downing chairman, this evening, it was resolved to recommend to the colored people of every city and town in the country to drape their houses and churches in mouraing; that they offer memorial services in their churches next Sunday, and otherwise manifest their grief in every fitting manner at the loss by death of Charles Summer, who was preeminently their friend, and that the respective State councils take immediate steps toward having a monument creeted to his memory.

BUTLER AT A DISCOUNT .- The develop ments of Wednesday, both in the House debates and before the Committee of Ways and Means, have occupied a large share of attention, and are generally admitted to be terribly damaging to Butler. Even his friends admit this, and he is said himself to concede that he was roughly handled in the impromptu debate on the Sanborn contracts. It has been made clear that behind both Sinborn and Jayne, in all their blackmailing operations, was Butler. He was their counsel and ally, and shared their ill-gotten gains. It is remarked on all sides that these disclosures will prove Butler's ruin; that he is debarred from further political preferment; and that his victory in the Boston collectorship contest will now avail him nething .- Washington telegram - Baltimore THE BOUNDARY LINE. - The Maryland reso-

lutions relative to the boundary line and appointing a commission to Virginia which had previously passed the Senate, were also passed by the House of Delegates yesterday, but with an amendment substituting John W. Davis for ex-Governor Whyte as one of the commissioners, the latter having asked to be excused from serving. This renders it necessary that the resolutions go back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, when the commission will consist of Hon Isaac D. Jones, United States Senator J. U. Dennis, and John W. Davis. The Senate will doubtless immediately concur, and the commission bearing the resolutions to Virginia with due promptness proceed to the discharge of their duty. Baltimore Sun, 12th. WEST VIRGINIA AND THE CENTENNIAL-

The Executive Committee of the "Patrons of Husbandry" of West Virginia have forwarded to the senators and representatives in Congress from that State copies of resolutions passed by the committee on the subject of the proposed centennial exposition at Philadelphia. The resolutions request the West Virginia delegation in Congress to vote against any appropriation for the centennial mended to increase the tax on the necessaries ment," and protest against "providing money from our hard earnings for this celebration, which we believe will be of little or

POSTAL .- E. D. Kirkner postmaster at New River Depet, Pulaski county, Va., vice Charles McDaniel, resigned.

RAILROAD .- We are informed that it is really the intention of the New Jersey Company, which lately purchased the property of the Land Company at this place, to build the long talked-of railroad from West Point to Hanover Junction .- West Point Star.

THE WEST POINT AND HANOVER JUNCTION

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LOUISA COURTHOUSE, VA., March 12, 1874. A tobacco-house belonging to Mr. Preston Smith, who resides about four miles from this place, which contained about nine thousand pounds of tobacco, was burned Sunday night. It was evidently the work of an

incendiary. A serious affray occurred near Trevillian's depôt yesterday evening bet ween three negro men on one side and a negro man and two women on the other. One man had a severe cut on the back of his head about three inches long, and one woman seriously in-

VINCENT. New GRANGES-organized by General Deputy J. W. Morton: Mecklenburg Grange, John F. Oghurn, Master; W. H. C. Walker, Secretary.
Dover Grange, Goochland county, William T. Walker, Master; W. M. Wright, Sec-

Married, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. N. W. Wilson, at his residence, IKA POWELL, of Elemond, to Miss MAKY, daughter of William Time ie, of Henrico county, Va. No cards. Married, at the residence of the bride's brothen, on the 25th of February, by the Rev. B. F. Wood-ward, Mr. Z. L. TRAINHAM to Miss C. C. ANDEL-SON; all of this city.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of his mother, Belle Rol, Gloucester county. February 18, 1874, after a lingering illness, which he bore with unparallele: cheerfulness and pattence, will LIAM ROY JONES, in the 24th year of his age.

A favorite with all who knew him, the tdol of his own house odd, he now rests in the boson of the God in whom he trusted, leaving many to mours, but one to consulte.

Asleep in Jesus! Oh, how sweet To be for such a slumber meet; With holy confidence to sing That death has lost its painful sting. FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral of M. ALICE CLAY, only daughter of C. H. A. and Mary E. M. Clay, will be preached at Fulton daptist church THIS EVENING at half-past 3 o'clook. Belatics and friends are invited to attend.

Died. Thursday, 12th instant, JOHN NICHOL-SON MEENLEY, in the turrty-sixth year of his Relatives, friends, and members of the Typo-graphical Union are invited to attend his function from his late residence. No. 602 cast Broad street THIS AFT. RNOON at 3% o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING. TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, with bath Troom attached, for a family, with BOARO, s 404 north Twelfth street. mb 13-2:

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER-WOEKS. RICHMOND, VA., Murch 12, 1874.) EALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-DEALED PRIMOSALS WILL BE RE12 M., for building a brick house working apsteam-bolter, and a stack seventy (see highfire-bricks necessary will be furnished by the clyBids will state the price per thousand. Plans and
specifications can be seen at this table. The above
work to be done with Rocketts trick.

mh 13-2t J. L. DAVIS. Superintendent.

IT. JAMES HOTEL.

BIGHMOND, VA., Sebruary 20, 1874 The undersigned respectfully begs leave to a nounce to the travelling public that he expects THURSDAY the 12th of March, to open the De Sf. JAMES HOTEL, recently erroted on Twift street, fronting Bank street and Captol Square, & Mr. J. A. BELVIN. In the centre of business, a few yagds from Mai

street, within one square of the pestodice, folds the beautiful park surrounding the Capitol of Yir ginia, none will galusay its advantages of location The proprietor, relying upon his reputation the founder and, until 1863, proprietor of the Spotswood, cauddently a sures visitors of the JAMES, with its bandsome appoin media and lightful and convenient location, that no effect Mr. JOHN P. BALLARD, the veteran bold-look of Virginia, will be in charge of the office, and it B. M. QUARLES, of the Healing Springs, in chart

or years not never force such all popular between He will dequisite and

Country get a see a server (mail)